#### Southern California Wildfires

# Joseph Cassmassi South Coast Air Quality Management District

**Outreach Track: Communications and Air Pollution Emergencies** 

February 24, 2004

#### Nero fiddled while Rome burned!

Between October 21<sup>rd</sup> and October 31<sup>st</sup> 2003 nearly 750,000 acres of Southern California burned.

Nearly 18 million people were exposed to dangerous levels of fine particulates.

Don't blame the SCAQMD for not being musical.

# Communicating During a Wildfire Emergency

- Historical perspective of wildfires and smoke impacts in Southern California
- Reporting conflicting data
- Impacts of the health message
- Dealing with the media
- The firestorm as viewed through the data
- Learning from our mistakes

## Wildfires: Historical Perspective

- Majority of wildfires occur during Santa Ana "high wind" conditions in the fall
- Burn corridors well established
- Near burn fumigation occurs but the main smoke impact from the elevated plume is offshore
- Occasionally burns will fumigate the basin through sea breeze recirculation

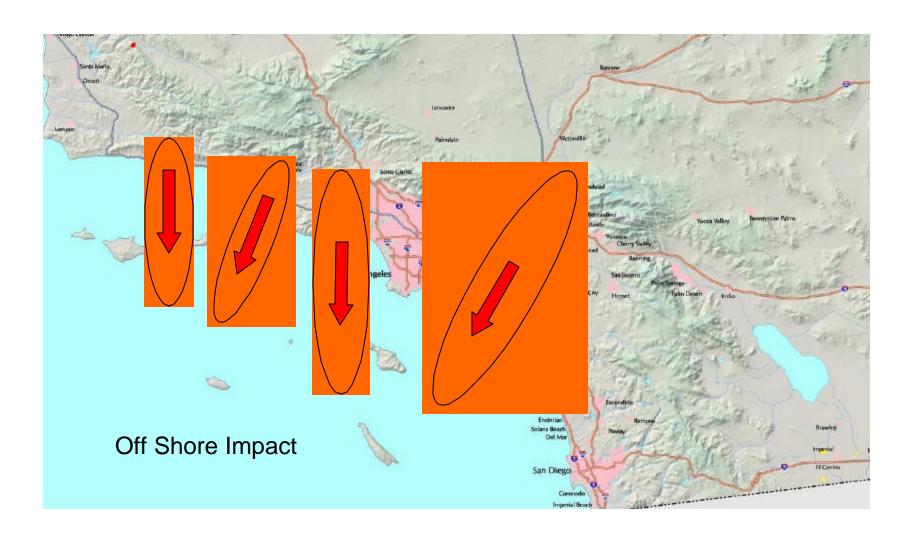
# Primary Burn Areas



#### Santa Ana Wind Flow



# Smoke Transport



# Sea Breeze Fumigation



#### October 2003 Wildfire

- The burns started during a weak sea breeze (21st and 24<sup>th</sup>)
- Conditions intensified under Santa Ana high winds (25<sup>th</sup> through 27<sup>th</sup>)
- Smoke plumes reversed directions as the sea breeze returns (28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup>)
- Limited areas impacted by smoke after the 30<sup>th</sup>

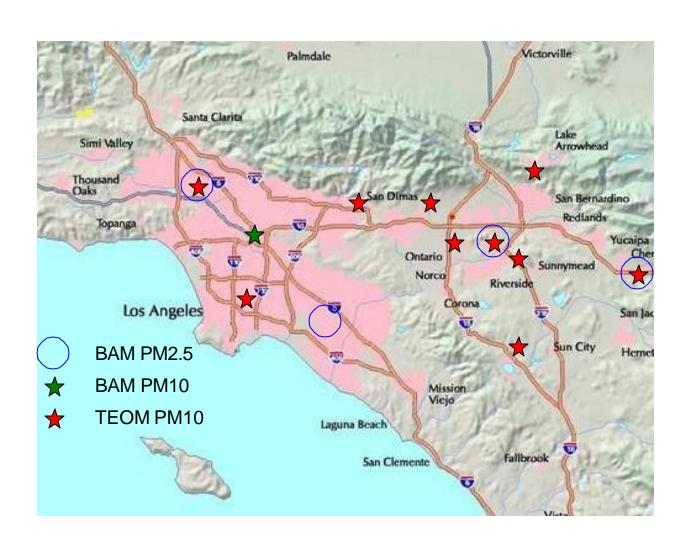
# Paths of the Primary Fires



### SCAQMD's Air Quality Communications Machine

- Website and automated telephone voice recording updated hourly from telemetry
- 24-hour operator available
  - > air quality specialists
  - > health effect officer
  - > meteorology
- Press Office outlet to media
- Air quality forecast and same-day updates issued via e-mail, fax, website posting, AIRNOW and telemetry computer

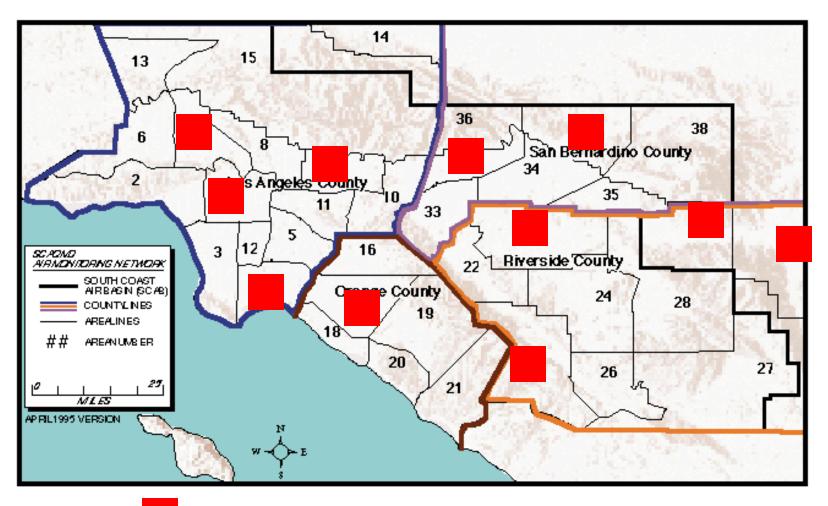
#### Continuous Particulate Monitoring



#### The Chinks in the Armor

- Automated information systems report only data monitored at that station
  - > Ozone reporting is comprehensive
  - > No mechanism to interpolate real-time PM10 or PM2.5
- Forecast and updates issued to schools, and public include ozone, PM10 & PM2.5 for all areas through the AQI
- Areas having no PM monitoring report the AQI derived from gaseous pollutants

### Monitoring Source-Receptor Areas





#### The Consequence

- During a wildfire neighboring areas can have extreme differences in reported AQI
- Forecasted or updated AQI in areas having no real-time PM monitoring often conflicts with the automated report
- Many schools use the automated reports to confirm the forecast and determine outdoor activity schedules
- Credibility gap opens







# Translating Smoke Impacts Through the Health Message

- Health Message:
  - > Avoid outdoor activities
    - cancel outdoor school recess
    - postpone after school sports
    - wear particulate mask
  - > Stay indoors turn on air conditioner
- Common sense approach:
   If you can smell the smoke and the visibility is reduced use caution

#### SPECIAL SMOKE ADVISORY: Valid Friday, October 24, 2003

Due to the wildfires in southern California, localized areas of smoke have occurred in the Basin. As a result, concentrations of fine particulates are expected to reach the unhealthful level in the smoke impacted areas.

All individuals are urged to exercise caution and avoid unnecessary outdoor activities in the smoke impacted areas.

Today, October 24, 2003, a PM2.5/PM10 Smoke Advisory is in effect in the following areas:

Area #	Monitoring Area	Description	Pollutant	AQI	Time
9	East San Gabriel Valley	Unhealthy-Sensitive	PM2.5/PM10	125	All Day
10	Pomona/Walnut Valley	Unhealthy-Sensitive	PM2.5/PM10	125	All Day
11	South San Gabriel Valley	Unhealthy-Sensitive	PM2.5/PM10	125	All Day
22	Norco/Corona	Unhealthy	PM2.5/PM10	155	All Day
23	Metropolitan Riverside	Unhealthy	PM2.5/PM10	155	All Day
24	Perris Valley	Unhealthy	PM2.5/PM10	155	All Day
32	Northwest San Bernardino Vly	Unhealthy	PM2.5/PM10	165	All Day
33	Southwest San Bernardino Vly	Unhealthy	PM2.5/PM10	165	All Day
34	Central San Bernardino Valley	Unhealthy	PM2.5/PM10	165	All Day
35	East San Bernardino Valley	Unhealthy	PM2.5/PM10	155	All Day
36	West San Bernardino Mtns	Unhealthy	PM2.5/PM10	170	All Day
37	Central San Bernardino Mtns	Unhealthy	PM2.5/PM10	170	All Day

#### Tomorrow's Forecast: Valid Saturday, October 25, 2003

Tomorrow, October 25, 2003, air quality is predicted to be GOOD to MODERATE in most areas, but air pollution levels will exceed 100 on the Air Quality Index (AQI) in the following areas:

Area#	Monitoring Area	Description	Pollutant	AQI	Time
9	East San Gabriel Valley	Unhealthy-Sensitive	PM2.5/PM10	123	All Day
10	Pomona/Walnut Valley	Unhealthy-Sensitive	PM2.5/PM10	123	All Day
22	Corona/Norco	Unhealthy	PM2.5/PM10	155	All Day
23	Metropolitan Riverside	Unhealthy	PM2.5/PM10	155	All Day
24	Perris Valley	Unhealthy	PM2.5/PM10	155	All Day
32	Northwest San Bernardino Vly	Unhealthy	PM2.5/PM10	163	All Day
33	Southwest San Bernardino Vly	Unhealthy	PM2.5/PM10	155	All Day
34	Central San Bernardino Valley	Unhealthy	PM2.5/PM10	163	All Day
36	West San Bernardino Mtns	Unhealthy	PM2.5/PM10	173	All Day
37	Central San Bernardino Mtns	Unhealthy	PM2.5/PM10	173	All Day

#### Communications Problems

- Phone calls by the hundreds per hour
- Angry school administrators and coaches
  - > cancel "homecoming" football games
  - > grumpy teachers (kids confined indoors)
  - > parents complaining kids were let outdoors because schools relied on automated information sources
- AIRNOW PM2.5 readings not operational

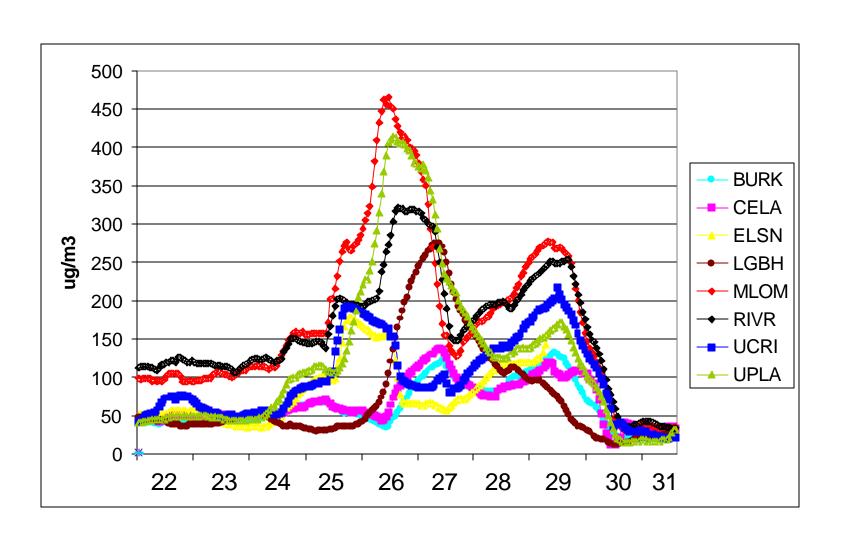
#### The Grinch that Stole Home Coming



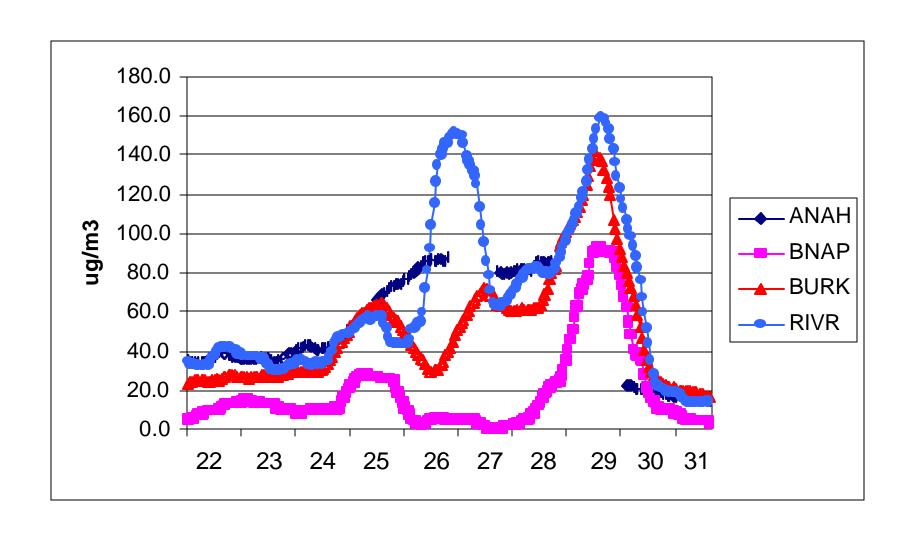
# Going With the Flow

- TV, radio, newspapers helped deliver the health message
- Maintained extra communications staffing throughout the weekend and following week
- To address the conflict between PM reporting and non reporting areas issued statement as part of forecast to "disregard the automated systems until further notice"

#### TEOM & BAM 24-Hour Average PM10



#### BAM 24-Hour Average PM2.5

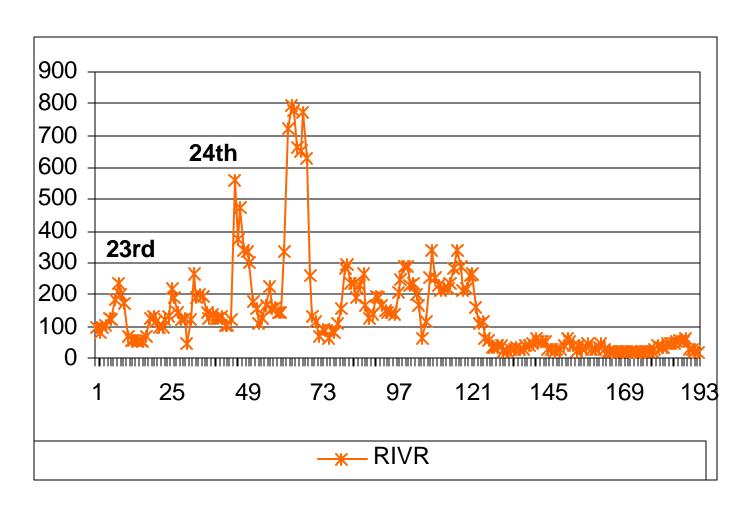


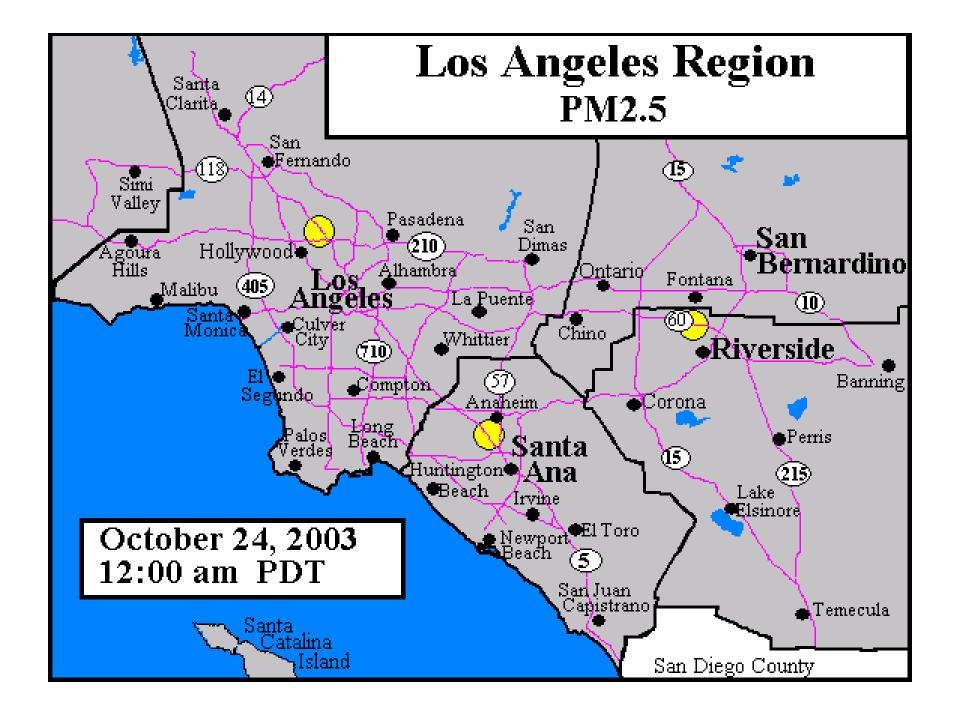
#### The October Wildfires

#### Grand Prix Fire October 23, 2003



# PM10 (ug/m3) from the Grand Prix Fire (Oct 23rd, 24th)

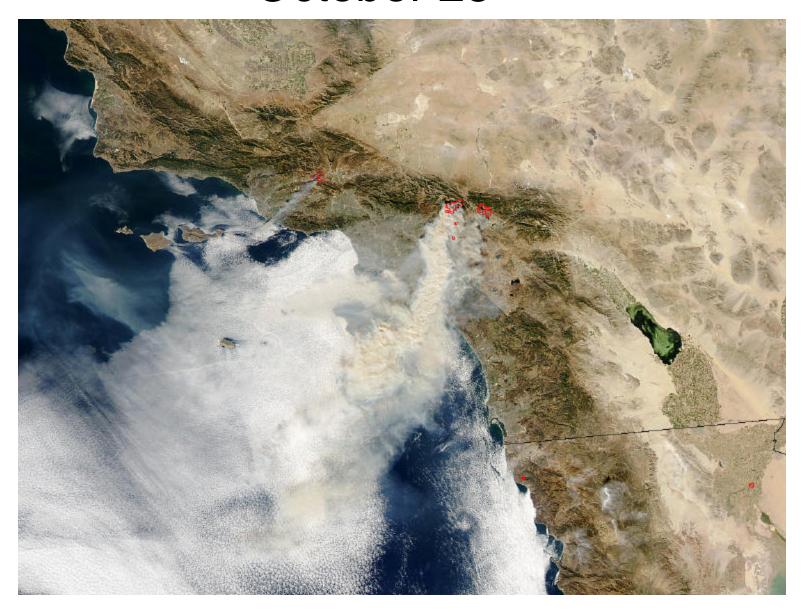




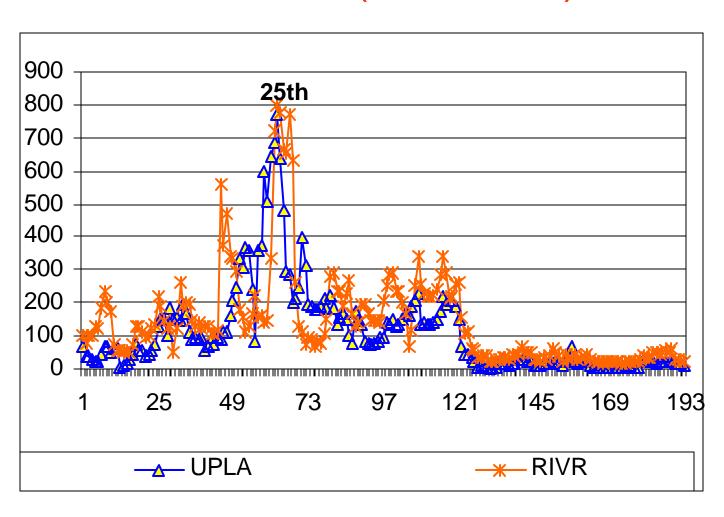
Grand Prix Fire: Sunrise October 25, 2003

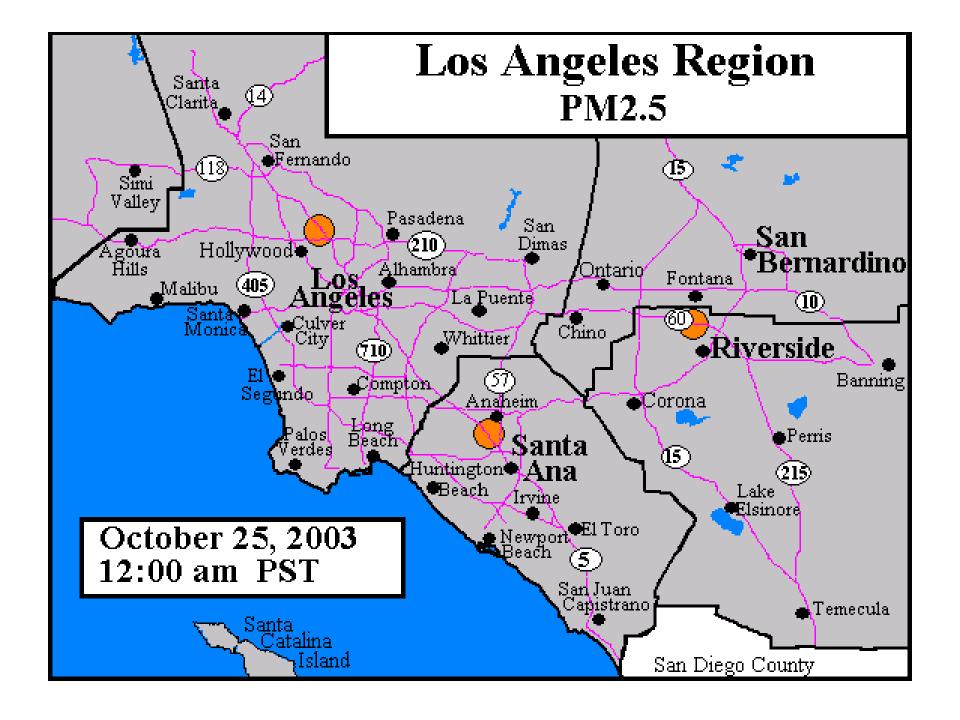


### October 25<sup>th</sup>



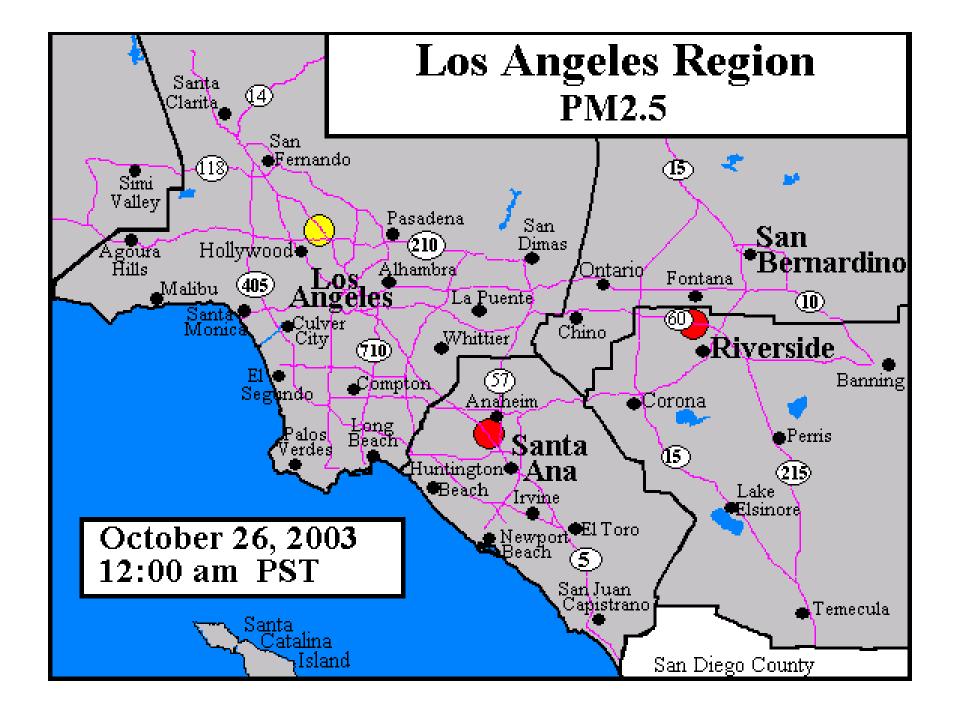
# PM10 (ug/m3) from the Grand Prix & Old Fires (Oct. 25th)



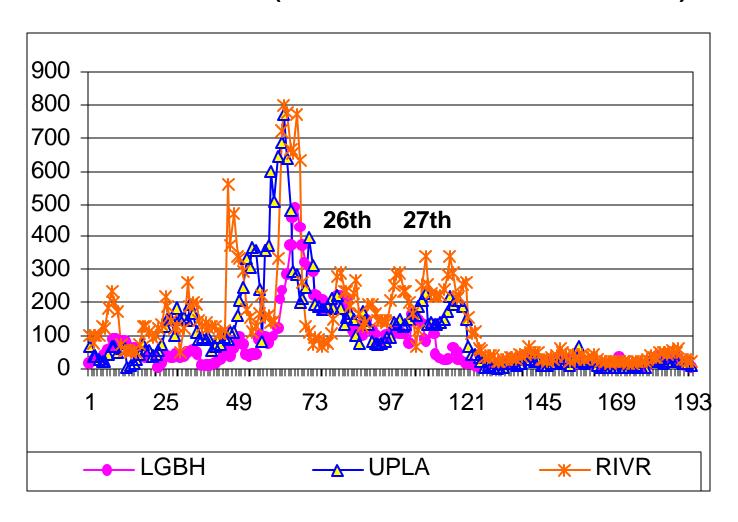


# October 26, 2003





# PM10 (ug/m3) from the Grand Prix and Old Fires (Oct. 26th and 27th)



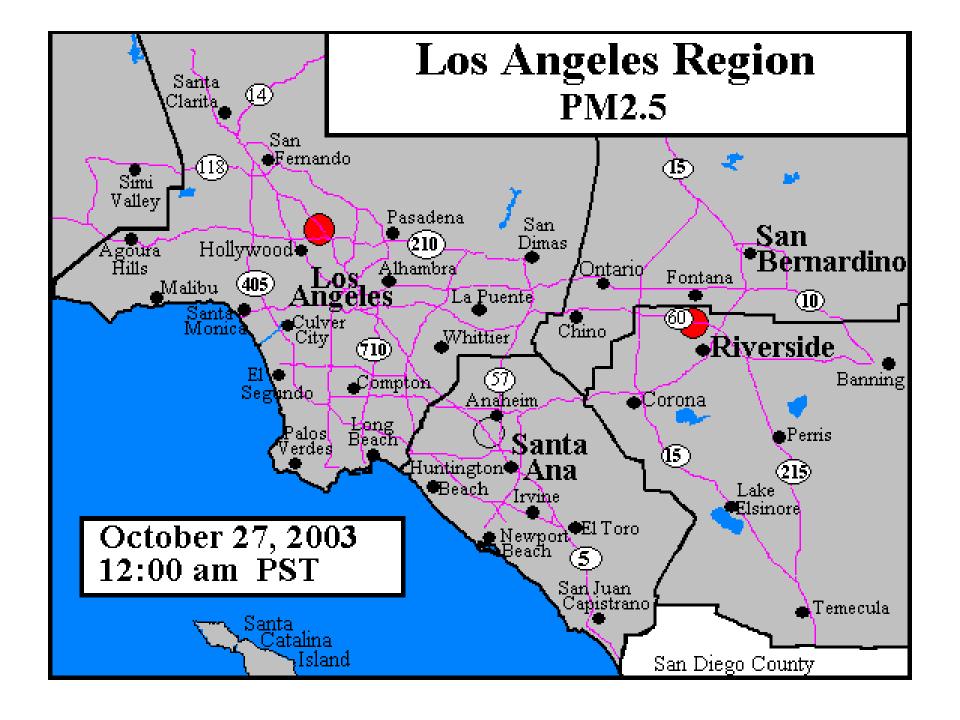
#### Old Fire



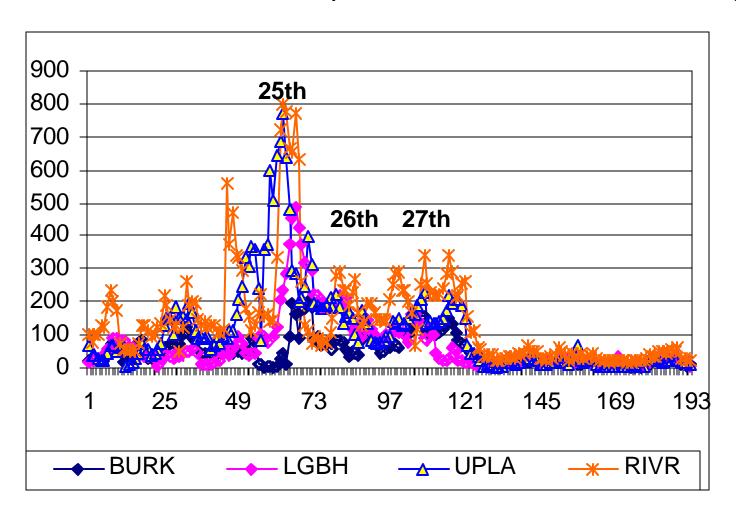
### October 27, 2003







# PM10 (ug/m3) from the Grand Prix, Old and Simi Fires (Oct. 25<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup>)



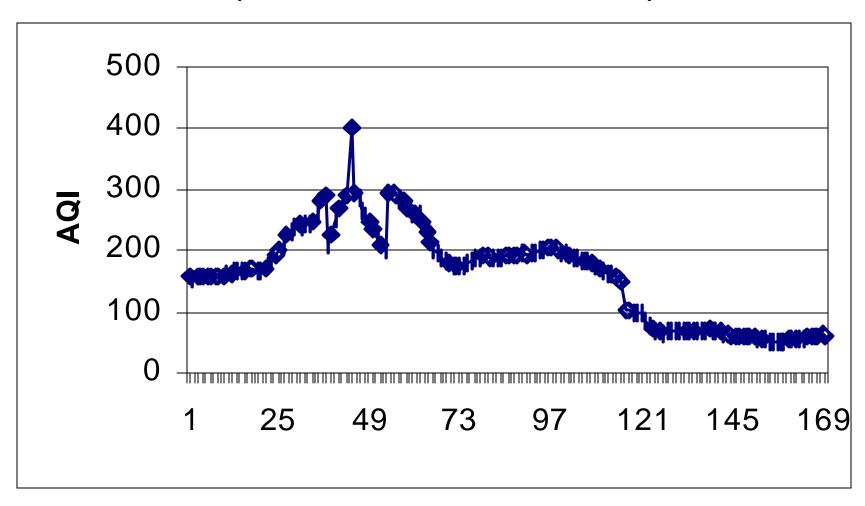


Ventura County firefighters look at a twister of flame from a wildfire, Sunday October 26th, in Simi Valley

#### Smoke and AQI

- AQI is more responsive to PM2.5
- 3 PM2.5 sites operated during the fire
- Data from 11- PM10 sites were available
- Average Basin ratio of PM2.5 to PM10 is approximately 0.65 (probably higher for smoke from wildfires)
- Used the ratio to estimate PM2.5 at PM10 sites and calculated the AQI
- Estimated AQI was communicated to the public, media and supported the forecast

## Basin Maximum AQI PM10 Used to Estimate PM2.5 (Oct. 24<sup>th</sup> – Oct 30<sup>th</sup>)



#### Lessons Learned

- Update all emergency outreach plans and materials distributed to schools and public
  - > air pollution episodes
  - > wildfire smoke
  - > hazardous spills
- Develop expanded real time particulate monitoring
- Investigate use of airport ASOS visibility as surrogate of fine particulate for AQI reporting